(e) what are the names of most density States of Muslim populated districts in States according to the census?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MANIKRAO GAVIT): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In addition to the normal establishment expenditure, an amount of Rs. 790 crores have been incurred for conduct of Census 2001.

(c) The State-wise and district-wise Muslim population is given in the Annexure. [See appendix 204, Annexure No. 15]

(d) The States with highest proportion of Muslims are Lakshadweep, Jammu & Kashmir and Assam.

(e) The district-wise percentage of Muslim population in the above three States is given in the Annexure. *[See* appendix 204, Annexure No. 16].

**Meeting of National Integration Council**

1645. SHRI MANOJ BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Integration Council has been meeting regularly and if so, work done by the Council during the last 10 years; and

(b) if answer to (a) above is in the negative, the steps proposed to be taken to revive the Council for deliberating on sensitive national issues like minority interests, communal amity et al?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) The last meeting of the National Integration Council (NIC) was held in 1992.

(b) The National Integration Council has been re-constituted and its meeting is likely to be convened in the near future.

**Smart card in place of citizenship certificate**

†1646. SHRI KALRAJ MISHRA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to provide smart card in place of citizenship certificate;

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, the details of reasons for which Government had to think such alternative; and

(c) to what extent NRIs will be benefited by this measure and the investment likely to be increased as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRiPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) to (c) The process of registration of Overseas Citizens of India (OCI) in a simplified form and the benefits that would be given to them is under consideration.

**Consumption of various sources for generating power**

1647. SHRI MATILAL SARKAR: Will the Minister of NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state.

(a) the yearly consumption of coal, oil and natural gas and such other energy sources in the field of generation of power;

(b) the policy of Government to derive alternative energy sources in the face of diminishing trend of the conventional ones;

(c) the status of solar, water and wind energy sources undertaken so far,

(d) the reasons restricting development of these alternative energy sources; and

(e) the details of policy of the Central Government in this respect?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR): (a) Around 289 million metric ton of coal, 3.44 million ton of oil, 11379 million cubic meter of natural gas and 1.99 million ton of naptha were utilized for generation of power during 2003-04.

(b) Conventional energy, such as coal, oil and natural gas, is finite. Renewable energy sources such as solar, wind, biomass and small hydro are supplementing the country's energy needs in furtherance of the aim of energy security. The potential of renewable energy in the country from wind, small hydro and biomass has been estimated at around 80,000 MW, against which around 5500 MW grid interactive renewable power installed capacity has been set up, as on 31.12.2004.

(c) Around 2980 MW from wind, 1690 MW from small hydro and 2.80 MW solar photovoltaic grid interactive renewable power installed capacity has been set up, as on 31.12.2004.